

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 4-5 and 8 are cancelled.

Claims 1, 2, 6, and 7 are amended.

Claims 1, 3, and 6-8 are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuroda (US2003/0036365, hereinafter “Kuroda”).

Regarding claim 1, Kuroda does not disclose two liquid crystal display parts which are a first liquid crystal display part provided on the first surface of the casing member and a second liquid crystal display part provided on a second surface in the back side of the first surface of the casing member. Kuroda’s terminal has only one display portion (Figure 5 reference number 3, paragraph 34).

In rejecting claim 5, the Office Action states that Bauer et al. (US 6509832, hereinafter “Bauer”) teaches a camera system with two cameras and two displays. However, as shown in Figures 15-17, two displays 32l and 32r of Bauer are mounted on the same side of the instrumental panel 602. Bauer does not disclose, teach or suggest that the second display is provided in the back side of the first surface of the casing member. In addition, the technical field of Bauer’s invention which is systems and devices for enhancing rear vision from a vehicle (Bauer, column 1, lines 16-17) is completely different from the technical field of the invention of claim 1 which is a digital camera. This fact makes Bauer’s invention a non-analogous art to the invention of claim 1.

In rejecting claim 4, the Office Action also states that Gutta et al. (US 7183944, hereinafter “Gutta”) teaches a camera apparatus with one screen unit divided into a first display area and a second display area to display. However, Gutta discloses only one screen unit divided

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into two display areas. Gutta does not disclose, teach or suggest that each of two liquid crystal display parts is divided into two display areas. In addition, the technical field of Gutta's invention which is tracking and classification of emergency/law enforcement vehicles (Gutta, column 1, lines 9-10) is completely different from the technical field of the invention of claim 1 which is a digital camera. This fact makes Gutta's invention a non-analogous art to the invention of claim 1. Therefore, the disclosure of Kuroda, alone or in combination with other references, does not render claim 1 obvious. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection as it applies to claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claims 3 and 6 which are dependent from claim 1 should be allowable for at least the same reason as claim 1.

Claim 7 which is a portable telephone equipped with the digital camera according to any one of claims 1 to 3 and 6 should be allowable for at least the same reason as claim 1.

Claim 8 has been cancelled. Thus, the rejection as applies to claim 8 is moot.

Claim 2 is rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuroda in view of Park et al. (US 6738073, hereinafter "Park").

Regarding claim 2 which is dependent from claim 1, neither Kuroda nor Park discloses two liquid crystal display parts which are a first liquid crystal display part provided on the first surface of the casing member and a second liquid crystal display part provided on a second surface in the back side of the first surface of the casing member. Also, neither Kuroda nor Park discloses that each of two liquid crystal display parts is divided into two display areas. The Office Action states that Park teaches a camera system with multiple cameras that capture images at the same time. However, Park does not disclose, teach or suggest that its camera has

two liquid crystal display parts, each having two display areas. In addition, the technical field of Park's invention which is an improved surveillance system including a multi-lens camera system and a viewer (Park, column 2, lines 18-19) is completely different from the technical field of the invention of claim 2 which is a digital camera. This fact makes Park's invention a non-analogous art to the invention of claim 2. Also, as described above regarding claim 1, neither Bauer nor Gutta discloses, teaches or suggests the above two liquid crystal display parts, each of which is divided into two display areas. Accordingly, there is no reason for combining Kuroda with Park and other references for obviousness inquiry. Therefore, the asserted combination of Kuroda and Park and other references does not render claim 2 obvious. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection as it applies to claim 2 is respectfully requested.

Claim 4 is rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuroda in view of Gutta.

Claim 4 has been cancelled. Thus, the rejection as applies to claim 4 is moot.

Claim 5 is rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuroda in view of Bauer.

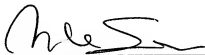
Claim 5 has been cancelled. Thus, the rejection as applies to claim 5 is moot.

In consideration of the foregoing analysis, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in a condition for allowance and notice to that effect is hereby requested. If it is determined that the application is not in a condition for allowance, the examiner is invited to initiate a telephone interview with the undersigned attorney to expedite prosecution of the present application.

If there are any fees resulting from this communication, please charge same to our
Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No. NGB 38155 .

Respectfully submitted,

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